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perialism (p. 125), "Rome doubtless intended if successful to demand an indemnity and end the affair". The only way in which considerations of trade influenced the Romans was an indirect one. The commerce of Massilia was suffering severely at the hands of the Carthaginians, and she undoubtedly exerted herself to the utmost to bring her Roman ally into the field against Carthage, so that trade interests played some part in bringing on the war, but not in the way in which de Sanctis implies. In the same connection (I. 418) de Sanctis remarks, "Ma essendo Sagunto città iberica a mezzogiorno dell'Ebro, è evidente che se l'alleanza con Roma era anteriore al trattato d'Asdrubale, a' sensi di esso i Romani s'erano impegnati, almeno implicitamente, a rinunziarvi; se posteriore, costituiva una deroga almeno implicita a quello". This reasoning is open to the double objection that it projects back into the third century before Christ the modern doctrine of the sphere of influence and runs counter to the fact that "in no ancient source is there the slightest indication that Carthage considered her rights in Spain to have been infringed by the Saguntine treaty".<sup>1</sup>

This volume has a peculiar interest at the present time, because no war in the past furnishes so close a parallel to the present war as does the struggle between Rome and Carthage, both in respect to the two protagonists, the questions at issue, and the course of events. That the author has kept his eyes fixed solely on the events of the third century, and has not allowed his interpretation of them to be influenced by conditions in 1914-1917, reflects no small credit upon the soundness of his judgment and his detachment as a scholar.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT.

*Manuel d'Archéologie Romaine*. Par R. CAGNAT, Membre de l'Institut, Professeur au Collège de France, et V. CHAPOT, Docteur ès Lettres, Ancien Membre de l'École d'Athènes. Tome Premier. *Les Monuments, Décoration des Monuments, Sculpture*. (Paris: Auguste Picard. 1917. Pp. xxvi, 735. 15 fr.)

THIS is the first volume of our first manual of Roman archaeology. Stuart Jones's *Companion to Roman History*, Sandys's *Companion to Latin Studies*, and Baumgarten, Poland, and Wagner's *Hellenistisch-Römische Kultur* are all manuals with archaeological inclinations, but none lays titular claim to the entire field. MM. Cagnat and Chapot do make such claim. In this first volume they treat of monuments and their sculptural decoration, in the second volume they are to take up painting and mosaic, and the *instrumenta* of public and private life.

The poor quality of paper used in the book reflects war times. It makes no great difference, to be sure, but many illustrations (there are 371 in the book), especially those reproduced from photographs, have lost the sharpness that is needed to bring out detail. The things one

<sup>1</sup> Frank, *Roman Imperialism*, p. 124.

sees in all the books are reproduced as a matter of course, but it is a pleasure to find illustrations of new monuments, especially from Africa, where the French have been doing so much good archaeological work these past fifteen or twenty years.

The chapters (I. and II.) on building materials and their use are very satisfactory, and the notes—as is true throughout the book—show widespread up-to-date reading and careful discrimination. For example, in the matter of dating imperial brick-faced constructions, the authors mention the brick stamps, but they accept the canons of mortar and brick measurements as lately laid down by Dr. Esther B. Van Deman of the Carnegie Institution. Again, McCabe's *Roman Empresses* is mentioned, but the reader is warned about it, and rightly so. By the time one finishes chapter XVI., the last chapter of part I., he will have a pretty definite idea about the towns, their walls and gates, their aqueducts and fountains, their fora and the various buildings therein. Illustrations both fix and qualify the statements that the fora in the towns of the provinces took the Forum Magnum at Rome as their model. But the differences are as important as the likenesses, and practical reasons inspired enough variations in form to qualify decidedly the Greek-inspired dictum as to Roman slavishness of imitation. The temples, the various buildings for athletic and theatrical spectacles, the baths, libraries, camps, honorary and funeral monuments, all have their share of attention. Perhaps monuments that have been lately discovered or that have escaped general notice get at times something more than their due share.

The decoration of monuments is the general subject of part II., and in thirteen chapters, portraits—ideal for divinities, idealized for emperors, and realistic for other persons—genre subjects, decorative relief, and bas-relief of several sorts, lamps, stucco and ceramic reliefs, are handled in much detail, but with conservative judgment. The authors do not allow the Romans any creative credit beyond the wax masks of the atrium. Less than justice seems to have been done the Romans in historical relief work, perhaps to counteract the over-enthusiasm of several recent writers on Roman art.

There are almost no typographical errors in the book, and few errors of fact. The temple of Castor (note 1, p. 113) is wrongly called Castor and Pollux on page 22, the Via Appia (p. 44) is not in as good preservation as stated, Ponte Amato should have been added to the bridge list (p. 48), "Le Sette Sale" (p. 87) are not on the Aventine but on the Esquiline, the four reservoirs mentioned by Fernique, Nibby, and Marucchi, and the great one described by Magoffin in his book on Praeneste should have been mentioned (p. 91), Canina is given more credit than he deserves, to the exclusion of Nibby and Piranesi, Cuq's correct explanation of *insula* was not seen by the authors (p. 292). Particularly worthy of remark, on the other hand, are the classification of sarcophagi (p. 333), the settling of "tear-bottles" as *unguentaria*

(p. 334), the fact that Honos is the only masculine abstract divinity (p. 461), and the arrangement of imperial iconographic groups (p. 501).

R. V. D. MAGOFFIN.

## BOOKS OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

*History of Serbia*. By HAROLD W. V. TEMPERLEY, Fellow and Assistant Tutor, Peterhouse, Cambridge. (New York: The Macmillan Company; London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd. 1917. Pp. x, 359. \$4.00.)

ALTHOUGH the author meant to write a history of Serbia in the nineteenth century, he finally decided to cover the history of that country from its beginnings to 1914. He gives as his reasons that the "principles of strategy are eternal" and that geography has affected diplomacy in Serbia in a "strikingly similar way". He, therefore, emphasizes the geography of the home of the South Slavs and follows this admirable survey, based largely on Cvijic or Newbiggin, by an account of the medieval Serbian states, borrowing heavily from Jireček, the best authority. Serbia is always the main thread of the story, although Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, and Dalmatia are brought in to secure a better horizon. One chapter is devoted to Serbian medieval society, three to Turkish domination, two to the struggle for independence, four to the history of Serbia since 1815, and one, the last in the book, to the Macedonian question.

The author has not written a work essentially from primary sources, nor has he read material published in Serbian or other Slavic languages, but has produced a popular history based on secondary materials in the Western languages. He is interested in the political and geographical history of the Serbian people, not in their economic and social evolution. For this, Jireček's wonderful study of medieval Serbian society and the works of Janitch, Kessler, Jovanovitch, Nestorovitch, Krikner, and the publications of the Serbian government should have been used. Diplomatic history, which, in its details, would have illustrated the author's extensive geographical knowledge, has been inadequately handled, especially after 1875. In this period, the fundamental works of Ristitch, Rachitch, Peritch, and others are indispensable. Hence, the treatment of Serbia before the nineteenth century is the better part of the book.

In a very able manner, the author has pointed out how the geography of the Balkans has been an obstacle to South Slav unity and how modern inventions and educational forces are fast overcoming the greatest barriers after those of different religions and alphabets. But the effect of geographical obstacles should have been traced down into the time of railroad building.

The author is to be congratulated for his emphasis on the fact that "Serbia was not fully a nation before she became an empire" (p. 91),